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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL XXII NO 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 13

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LIFE.

Let us be like a bird, one instant lighted
Upon a twig that swings;
He feels it yield, but sings on, unaffrighted,
Knowing he hath his wings.
—Victor Hugo. (Translated by Edwin Arnold.)

THE MINUET.

We were all sitting around the grate fire that cold August afternoon—Matie with her book, Cora and Jack in the corner near the window, mildly flirting over a game of "patience," and I crocheting, and occasionally looking over Richard's shoulder at our house plans, which promised to be unwieldy enough for a state capitol by the time they were fully elaborated.

"A cheerful group," said the doctor, coming in with a rush of chilly air, and, stooping before the grate, he lighted his cigar with a look of great contentment.

"It makes me perfectly seasick to see the sky so dark and those great trees waving in the wind," said Cora. "Mr. Heywood, would you mind changing places with me and letting me sit with my back to the window?"

"But I cannot see you so well."

"But I can see you so much better—please do—thank you very much. Mrs. Ames, doesn't it give you a creepy feel to hear the wind sighing in the chimney like that?"

"Why, no; it only makes me feel how cozy we are here," said I. "I will tell you what I do mind, though, Cora; the creaking of those boards in the floor upstairs."

("We will not have any creaky boards when we get our new house built," murmured Richard, dreamily.)

"Yes, I know; just like a ghost's footsteps. So much for the delights of a house in the country," said Cora.

"Oh, come now," interposed Jack; "ghosts have no footsteps. They glide around, don't you know, in a perfectly impossible eerie manner, and never were known to make a noise. You may have seen a ghost, but you never heard one."

"I have," said the doctor, unexpectedly.

"Really? Oh, do tell us when!" exclaimed Cora, looking up with wide open, startled eyes.

"Shall I? Do you want to hear the story?" asked the doctor. He spoke to us all, but he looked at Matie. She smiled. Matie never wasted any words, but he seemed quite satisfied, and, leaning against a corner of the mantel, he began.

"It was when I was in Germany, five years ago. I had got through with my hospital work in New York, and I went abroad early in April, intending to stay in Germany about six months. I was almost a stranger in B——, but for a few letters I had to scientific men in the city, and since I knew so little German I determined to live with a German family for a time and cram the language. I liked this plan extremely, so far as the German itself was concerned, but I was not especially charmed with the German fashion of sleeping between two feather beds, which my landlady insisted that I were to be shaken up into the middle on cold nights, and on warm nights to each side, so as to leave me nothing but the ticking for a covering. I also had difficulty in procuring a generous supply of towels, and was still debating in my own mind whether to stay or to leave, when one of my German acquaintances, a very jolly fellow by the name of Alberti, came to me one day after a lecture we had both attended.

"'My friend,' he said, for I made him talk English with me, 'what say you to taking bachelor quarters with me for a month?'

"'When, Alberti?' I asked. And then he told me his plan. Some friends of his named Hoffmann were going unexpectedly to one of the baths, servant and all, and being quiet people, not much given to journeying, they were a little anxious about their house, and had asked Alberti if he would not occupy it, as if it were his own, until their return. So he proposed that we should room together and dine where we liked. I do not know why he should have chosen me of all his friends to room with him, but I liked him, and I caught eagerly at his proposal. We settled ourselves there the following week. It was a very old house and rather a small one, wedged in between two more pretentious establishments, on a quiet, pleasant side street. It was prettily and quaintly furnished; had a modern upright piano in the parlor, and an antique porcelain stove. All the little knickknacks had been packed away, Alberti said, for he had told his friends that he would not be responsible for anything breakable, so the rooms had a comfortable, airy look which a man enjoys. We got our meals at a restaurant, or cooked them ourselves, attended our lectures or concerts, studied and walked together, and nothing unusual happened until Alberti came in one Friday night saying:

"'My friend, I have to go home to-morrow. I hear my sister is sick. Shall you mind being left alone a night or two?'

"I assured him I should not mind it, and helped him off the following day.

"It was the next night, Sunday night, that I came home at 9 o'clock from a long, solitary stroll and sat down in my window upstairs to smoke a pipe. It was a beautiful, moonlight evening, and the air was very still. Suddenly I heard the tones of a piano, and put my head out of the window to listen, but the sound did not seem to come from the street, but from below me. I listened intently, but it had ceased. Presently it began again in the same way, just a note or two, and then over again. It was unmistakably from down stairs. Next I heard a low chord, followed immediately by a very sweet and charming melody quite unfamiliar to me. It seemed to me to be in minuet time, and was played with the strictest precision and delicacy, but in an old fashioned style, and with scarcely any use of the pedal.

"I had locked the house when I came in. No one could have come in since. What, then, was playing down stairs? I determined to go down and see. The house was so full of moonlight that I did not need a candle to see my way. I descended the staircase, still hearing the sweet, full tones of the German piano, and, noiselessly throwing open the parlor door, stood for a moment upon the threshold.

"By the bright light which flooded that part of the room, leaving the rest in greater obscurity, I could see that the piano stool was empty, and yet the melody went on. The air was full of it, and as I accidentally touched the piano case I felt the vibration.

"I stood still a moment, bewildered; then, going forward, I stretched out my hand above the piano stool, a little above it. Instantly I drew it back, tingling as if I had received an electric shock.

"I will not deny that I was frightened. There was something so unaccountable in the whole affair that I felt as if I must be dreaming, especially since the music had abruptly ceased.

"Alberti and I had had a number of speculative conversations over our pipes. He was a very imaginative fellow and used to maintain earnestly that only a thin veil lay between us and the unseen world. And his opinion he persisted in, undisturbed by my ridicule. I thought of him now, wondering what he would do in my place. Finally I spoke.

"'Whoever you are,' I said, addressing the piano stool, 'if you can speak to me I ask you to do so.' No reply came. The room was by this time perfectly still.

"I spoke again. 'If you cannot speak,' said I, 'please go on playing.'

"After a moment or two the music began again, with the same low chord, and the same melody was repeated to the end. There the playing stopped; and as I once more boldly thrust out my hand, I felt nothing but the air.

"I was almost afraid to leave the room, not knowing whether I might not leave the invisible presence behind me; but I did at last go up stairs, where I lay awake a long time, trying to explain what I had heard. Of one thing I was sure—the touch upon the piano had been by a woman's hand.

"Alberti did not return on Monday. He wrote to me that his sister was better, but he did not dare to leave her yet. I stayed alone, accordingly, for several nights, and was not in the least disturbed by any other uncanny performance. When Alberti did come back at last he had so much to say in regard to a proposed excursion into the Tyrol that it drove my adventure out of my head.

"Indeed, although I tried to remember the music once or twice, it was gone completely, and I had nearly dismissed the whole thing from my mind as a freak of my imagination, until last May, when I went to hear the famous Fraulein ——, in Marston, where she had made an engagement for an afternoon recital.

"I was a little late, and when I asked the usher for a programme he said he was very sorry, but they were all gone. So I should judge it was about the middle of the recital when the fraulein, looking what was the next number on her programme, struck a low chord, and began, to my amazement, to play the air I had heard once before. She played it in the same dainty way, but with more freedom, less formality in the performance, and every note vividly recalled the quaint German parlor, as it was that night, with the bright stream of moonlight on the floor.

"In the slight recess which followed I heard a pleasant voice behind me say, 'Isn't that a sweet little minuet? And such a romantic story about it, too!'

"I turned around and faced the young lady who had spoken.

"'Pardon me,' I said, 'but will you kindly tell me what the story was?'

"She colored a little.

"'Certainly, sir,' she answered, 'it was written by —— (showing me a name on her programme), a long time ago, and never published, but was found in manuscript with the date upon it, in a house in B. a year or so ago. I believe it was the house where the girl lived who was to have married the composer, but she died suddenly, and the manuscript was put away somewhere, and so lost. The fraulein is the first to play it in America.'

"'I am greatly obliged,' I said, as she stopped; and I was so indeed, for now I felt certain whose hand had played the minuet that night."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Jack, as the doctor finished, and for several moments he gazed thoughtfully into the fire. Cora wore a rather awed look upon her pretty, saucy face. But Matie, who had not moved during the story, looked up and thanked the doctor eloquently with a smile.—Hartford Times.

The Housetops in New York.

There are roofs, too, where something is always being fixed. Now it is a patch in the tin, which one roofer makes in a leisurely way, with frequent rests and pipes, while his chum sleeps in the shade of a chimney stack; then it is the telegraph lineman, setting up a frame to string wire on, and again a couple of bricklayers, with a trowel and a bucket of mortar, plastering up a chimney and making a day's work of what could be done in an hour. The fat man who hauls a mattress up the scuttle and takes a nap in the free air every evening from dinner to bed time will break his neck some day unless he reforms his habit of dreaming and rolling around like a porpoise in a lively sea, and only a miracle will save the boy who raises a kite from some day walking backwards off the gutter and making a pancake of himself four stories below. The young man with the absent expression who sits on the top of the chimney to contemplate the sunset and the stars must be a poet or in love. The young woman who brings a book up with her and sits in the scuttle to read it, while her little dog chases the sparrows and barks at the cat, would make a good match for him, one would fancy.

The cat, by the way, is the presiding spirit of all the roofs one sees from one's back window. He is always gaunt and scarred and lazy; he always has a disreputable look and a tough manner, and it would puzzle even the inspiration of Mme. Diss Debar to tell in what house he belongs, for whenever he finds a scuttle open he goes down as calmly as if he had inhabited that special house and no other all his life. He generally comes out again with more celerity, frequently followed by an old shoe or a beer bottle, or some kindred convenient missile; but as soon as he is on the roof again he regains his normal gravity, and sits down to wash his ragged fur and warm his bruises in the friendly sun.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Freemasonry Among Car Porters.

As is well known to the traveling public, it is the custom to give the porter of a sleeping car a quarter each morning for his attention in shining shoes and brushing off the clothes of the traveler. Occasionally there is a man too mean to do this, and the porter cuts a notch in the heel of his shoe. This is a signal which all the other porters will recognize, and shoes with a notch on the outside of the heel will not be blackened, as the owner is on the "D. B." list. Recently Ed Hewitt was a passenger on a Cincinnati Southern train, and Conductor Kelly was telling him of this freemasonry among the knights of the brush. Ed, who is always generous with tips, showed so much interest in the matter that Kelly got hold of his shoes that night and notched them. Then he told a friend at the Burnet house about it, who engaged Barrister Hewitt in conversation on the subject, and, much to his discomfiture, showed him his own shoes were notched. He tumbled to Kelly's joke.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Noblemen Becoming Useful.

Philadelphia Dame—Where are you going?

Husband—Down to Count Chapeau's to get shaved. By the way, here comes some gentleman up the steps. Wonder who he is?

"Oh, that's Lord Leslie, the sewing machine agent."—Omaha World.

Collection of Great Men's Chairs.

A collection of great men's chairs recently sold in London was interesting. The plainest of all was a little, stiff arm chair of oak, said to be that in which Shakespeare wrote John Gay had an elaborate chair, with broad, well stuffed arms and seat, and provided with branches for candles at the elbows, a flap for a desk and a drawer in the seat for pens, ink and paper. Walter Savage Landor had a huge curule of rough oak, with stout arms. Byron's chair was a handsome Louis XIV chair, well stuffed and covered with red Utrecht velvet.—Chicago Herald.

Two Systems of Lunching.

Stranger (in Omaha)—How much is this lunch?

Barkeeper—Nothing. That is a free lunch, sir. We do not charge for it. You owe 20 cents for drinks, though.

"Eh? You charge for the drinks and throw the lunch in?"

"Yes."

"That's a new idea to me. Down in Kansas they charge for the lunch and throw the drinks in."—Omaha World.

Not Beaconsfield's Favorite.

It is said that the primrose was not Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower at all, and that the story that it was arose from the fact that the queen sent to grace his coffin a wreath of those flowers with a card bearing the inscription, in her own handwriting: "His favorite flower." But she meant the favorite of her own husband, Prince Albert, not of Lord Beaconsfield.—New York Sun.

Piling It On.

Nan—Do you like Miss Coupon?

Phyllis—No, I can't say that I do. She puts on too many airs.

Nan—Airs! Well, I should say she did. Why, she just piles cyclones on top of tornadoes.—Philadelphia Call.

Japan's Development.

The recent development of industrial and commercial enterprise in Japan has been very great. Since January, 1887, 331 companies have been started.—New York Tribune.

Don't ornament truth. It doesn't need it, and, besides, embellishment gives it much the appearance of a lie.

The bloom stalk of a century plant at a Florida exposition grows at the rate of six inches a day.

Sleep is the parenthesis in sorrow's tale.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF A DRY, DUSTY ATMOSPHERE.

Pertinacity of the Egyptian Fly—Bad Luck to Drive Them Away—The Incessant Demand for Backshish—A Bed Among the Fleas.

I am writing this at "Cook's Luxor hotel," as good a house as one could wish. A large, rambling building in a fine garden running down to the river. It is embowered in noble palms and flowering trees and shrubs, and would be a charming retreat anywhere, but here surrounded by the hot mud hovels which make up an Egyptian village, with the burning sands and sterile mountains close by, it is simply delightful. We are the only occupants; have the whole house, do what we please, and shall leave it with regret. Invalids in search of health could spend a month or two here not only delightfully, but in this wondrously dry atmosphere most advantageously in many classes of complaints. I need state only three facts to show the rapidity of evaporation in Upper Egypt. Water too warm to drink is put into a porous jar and placed in the wind, though in the sun; in a half hour it is as cool as good spring water. At night, exposed to a breeze, even when the breeze is rather warm, before morning it becomes almost ice cold. The night of my arrival here I took a pouring bath on a balcony. The wind was balmy, but fresh. The rapid evaporation so chilled me that I could not stay out long enough for my bath. At the foot of the cataract we took a swim in the Nile. We wore our underclothes for bathing suits. We hung them up before our staterooms to dry. In ten minutes they were dry enough to be worn. We have all heard of the universal habit of all Africans to anoint themselves with oil, and travelers speak of it as a nasty habit. It is, however, necessary in very hot and very dry climates to prevent the cracking of the skin. An English officer told me that during the hot winds on the Upper Nile his hands and face chapped worse than they ever did in a cold climate—chapped even to bleeding badly.

THE HOUSETOPS IN NEW YORK.

I have found fresh white butter quite as pleasant on my hands as on my toast. The boys have felt no inconvenience from the winds. My hands are very sensitive to the effect of a dry, dusty atmosphere. At Assouan we were in the sun during two days. We did not use our umbrellas, our pith hats being quite comfortable, and yet we were just on the edge of the tropics. It has been rather too chilly to lie down on the top of our little steamer for any considerable time at night. We have had no musquito curtains on our boat, and have needed none, the breeze on the water making them unnecessary. It takes a hard blow, however, to keep flies away. The pertinacity of an Egyptian fly is beyond that of any other living creature. The natives never brush them away. They deem it bad luck to do so. Flies are never driven from a baby's face, and it does not seem annoyed by them. Its face is rarely washed, and is so dirty that it affords admirable forage ground for hundreds of the little brutes.

I watched a child of about 2 1-2 years enjoying a crust of bread. There was about it a swarm of flies, and I do not exaggerate when I say two or three dozens were on its face at one time in patches as big as a half dollar about the eyes and mouth. It would screw up its eyes when they threatened to go in. I thought some must have gone into its mouth with the bread. It did not seem at all annoyed. I saw a sleeping child on the street whose face was almost black with the insects. It smiled as if angels were whispering in its ears. I have seen men talking pleasantly together while a dozen flies would be promenading about their faces, apparently unnoticed by the owners of the faces. I asked a man how he could stand it. "Mashallah! They don't bother me," was his reply. This has made the fly bold and he seems utterly unable to understand what a foreigner means when he tries to drive him off. He has, too, remarkably prehensile claws, and keeps them keen and sharp when taking constitutional walks over European countenances. It was probably the knowledge of this quality which made these people pronounce it bad luck to drive them away. They found it best to educate the masses to bear the infliction and so get used to it.

THE DEMAND FOR BACKSHISH.

By the way, travelers are shocked by the incessant demand for backshish (gifts) throughout the mighty east. The thing is not to be considered at, for all the beggars the world over knew there are none equal to the gods of the east. Their hands are everywhere represented extended for backshish. Their favor was won by offerings—their anger averted by sacrifices. Like the proboscis of a celebrated elephant, their hands could pick up a pin or carry off a cart load of pots or toes. They could make a lunch from a few grains of rice, the widow's mite, or they could devour a hecatomb of bullocks, the gifts of a prince. The gods took gifts and demanded them. The great and powerful, profiting by their example, took gifts and enforced the giving. The poor took gifts and begged for them. The well to do in the whole region of the early sun reach out the hand for commission. The poor clamor like hungry curs for crumbs and bones, and are not ashamed of their clamor.

I fear what I have said about Upper Egypt looks too much as if I was seeing it through rose glasses. Thirty-six years ago, when Bayard Taylor and I traveled in the east together, I suffered terribly from fleas. The only pun I remember him to have made was anent the little tormentor. He said Homer wrote the "Iliad," Virgil the "Æneid;" that if I ever wrote an epic it would be the "Flead." I had hoped we were about to escape this Egyptian plague, but yesterday, after lunching in one of the old tombs of the kings, we lay down for a nap on the sands; but my donkey boy, desiring to please the old man, whom he flatters by calling his "father," spread the blanket and saddle for me to have a nice siesta. Ah! moment of mad forget fulness. I slept an hour, but the Nemesis came. This particular tomb is now called the "lunch tomb." Hundreds have lunched in it this season, though it is where no living thing is seen, and apparently nothing can live, yet the sanded floor was full of my mortal enemies, brought to it by the many donkey boys, who in its shade rest while their employers are wandering among the mighty caves of the dead. I have passed a good part of my time since then as a hen with one chick does in an empty chicken yard—scratching. I am like certain officials not far from the old court house in Chicago—only more so. They have itching palms. I am all palm. I itch all over and am raw in patches.—Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison's Thebes Letter in Chicago Times.

Skillful Financiering.

At the club:

Charlie—That was a good game of poker we had last night.

Harry—First rate. How did you come out?

Charlie—Ten dollars ahead.

Harry—How do you figure it out that way? You borrowed twenty, didn't you, to begin on?

Charlie—Yes, but I only lost $10 of it.—Washington Critic.

A Heavy Domestic Offense.

Customer — Some children's shoes, please.

Dealer—Yes, sir. Now, there is an excellent make of shoe. How old is the child?

Customer (with a sigh)—Child! I have nine of 'em. Show me to the wholesale department.—New York Sun.

Something in a Name.

Sir Francis Knolly's name for his newly christened daughter might turn the stomach even of an aristocrat. He has called her "Louvima," as a complimentary combination representing Louise, Victoria and Maud, the three daughters of the Prince of Wales.—New York Sun.

MAKING STRAW HATS.

HOW THE INDUSTRY HAS GROWN IN THIS COUNTRY.

Successive Steps by Which the Grass of China Becomes a Hat in America—Why Bleached Hats Turn Yellow—Finishing Touches.

The manufacture of straw hats, though not peculiarly American, has attained immense proportions in this country. Over in Brooklyn, in some of the quiet streets between the city hall district and Broadway, are a number of straw hat manufactories, some of which give employment to more than two hundred hands, besides a lot of the most ingenious and skillfully devised machinery. Most of this machinery is of American invention. With it ten times more work can be turned out by the skilled operative than by the old hand process, and yet better wages made at less labor.

The straw hat of civilization is nearly a century old, and its manufacture was not begun in Brooklyn to any extent until about eleven years ago. The raw material is all imported, and, in fact, reaches the manufacturer here in a considerably advanced stage of preparation. It comes from China, Japan and southern Europe chiefly. Years ago, when straw goods brought higher prices, braids woven with Tuscan straw, and that from Bohemia and Switzerland, were exclusively used, but they are now employed only for the finest grades. The cheaper qualities for the masses, such as the "Mackinaws," are almost entirely made with the straw braid imported from China. This was found to be less expensive than any other, because the cost of living among the producers amounts to almost nothing.

THE CHIP HAT.

The Leghorn hat is made entirely in Italy, and only the finishing is done in this country. Chip and Panama hats, although sold under the general denomination of straws, are made in fact from entirely different material. The chip is so called because made from the splints of the Lombardy poplar, out of which the sap has been dried by burial in the ground for three years—a precaution taken to prevent it from turning red, which happens when dried in the air. The Panama is made from the immature leaves of a palm tree indigenous to South America.

The district of China where straw braid is made lies in the region of Canton, and many millions of people are employed in its production. Living principally on fruits, which the soil of that country naturally yields, and with no inclination to do more profitable work, it is often the only occupation that all the members of the family engage in. The average wages earned are a penny a day. When the species of grass or wheat used for making the straw has attained its full height, and before it is quite ripe, it is cut down, left on the ground and allowed to bleach in the sun. This process being completed, the stalks are bound in sheaves about a foot in circumference and then drawn out as wanted. After severing them at the joints into strips four or five inches in length, they are put into a kind of a sieve and sorted in equal sizes. Those at the top being finer have a greater value than the lower or coarser ones. These pieces are in turn separated and tied into bundles of convenient size. Those of good color are laid aside for bleaching, while those spotted or discolored are dyed and used with the bleached to make variegated braids. The solid colors are all dyed in America to suit the leading fashion. The bleaching is done by inclosing the stalks in a box with burning brimstone. The plaiting, next in order, is done mostly by women and girls, while the straw is in a damp state, and after the braids are pressed flat they are put in rolls of 25 yards, packed in bales and ready for exportation. Encouraged by their government the Japanese, with their characteristic energy, have recently begun this industry.

WHY HATS TURN YELLOW.

When the rolls reach the manufacturer in this country the braids are slightly moistened and then sown together, beginning at the crown and working round until the whole is finished. On the top floor of the straw works are the sulphur rooms, where some of the hats are bleached. It is found that nature or science has provided nothing so powerful in this regard as the sun, and all the sulphur baths and other processes of bleaching are not comparable with a sun bath. Ladies often feel disappointed because their straw hats turn yellow, but this is the natural result of sulphur bleached goods. Such a thing never happens after sun bleaching. When practicable and the weather permits this latter process is used at all the works, and on a fine day rows of hats may be seen on the roof undergoing whitening by the operation of the sun's rays. After being dipped in French glue they are placed in a drying room where the temperature is about 115 degs. and where the moisture is extracted by means of rapidly revolving fans, driven at high speed. This leaves the hat in a very pliable condition.

The blocking process is next in order. Looking at a numbered tag which has been previously sewed inside, the workman places the hat on the proper steam heated sectional expanding metal block and presses it into the required size and shape. This blocking machine was invented at the straw works. The hat is then placed on solid metal dies corresponding in size to the blocks above mentioned, and subjected to a powerful hydraulic pressure, which gives it its proper form. If for men and boys, the sweatband is then sewn in, and meanwhile the lace tip for the interior of the crown is prepared by an ingenious machine which has an attachment for cutting it the exact shape and size, as well as for sewing. Putting on the band, the only process requiring handiwork in the making of these goods, is the last operation, and the hat is finished ready for boxing and shipment.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Alligators and the Water Supply.

A Florida newspaper says that the killing off of alligators is having a marked effect on the supply of water in the cattle country. When alligators took possession of a water hole they always kept the mud pushed up on the banks, and even when hundreds of cattle went to the pool, and by crowding and pushing filled it with mud, the alligators soon repaired the damage by digging and pushing back the mud. Now the cattle stand around these holes, which are filled with mud and almost entirely dried up, and wait for rain; the only water they get meantime being from the dew covered grass which they eat at night.—New York Sun.

It vhas surprising how much easier it vhas to forgif a man who has done you a vrong than one who vrongs you unintentionally or one you haf wronged yourself.—Carl Dunder.

During the last twenty-five centuries, since the year 600 of the ancient era, the lower Hoang Ho has completely changed its course ten times, cutting itself one or several new beds in the fertile plain, and each time caused a partial depopulation of the country. The entire length of the Hoang Ho is estimated at two thousand seven hundred miles, and its width from five hundred to eight hundred yards. The banks upon the upper river are high, the country through which it passes being hilly and in some parts mountainous. Across the plains of Honan, Anhui, Chihli, Shangtung and Khangsu, however, both banks of the river are diked to keep it upon its course.

Hoang Ho means Yellow river, and the name is derived from the color of the water, caused by the yellow silt which it brings down from the Alashan mountains. The winter winds constantly blowing from these mountains toward Kansu and Shensi convey vast quantities of the finest yellow dust, which, if taken up in the fingers, is said by travelers to flow through them like water. It is quite evident from the journals of travelers who have visited the river that it is in the 500 miles occupied by it in the vicinity of the Mongolian sand mountains that it receives its peculiar burden of yellow silt. This silt, which is kept in suspension in the upper course of the river where the current is swiftest, is deposited in the bed of the river over the plains where its motion is sluggish. Thus, in the course of time, the bed is elevated above the level of the adjacent land, and is only kept in its regular channel by raising the embankments on both sides of the river to keep pace with the annual deposit.—W. H. Gilder in Cosmopolitan.

Health and a Wet Soil.

Extended observations at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has been a large quantity of ground water present have invariably been the healthiest, while those in which there has been a

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

Gen. Sheridan is slowly improving.

Mahone and Wise of Virginia quarreled publicly in the Chicago convention, and a duel is expected.

It looks now as though Harrison or Gresham, or Alger, or Depew, or Sherman, or Fitler, or Allison, or McKinty, or somebody will be nominated at Chicago.

The republican national convention is in session this week at Chicago. It is utterly impossible to tell who may be nominated. A great effort was made by Blaine's friends to force him into the field, and it may succeed.

Grover Cleveland was nominated at St. Louis by the unanimous voice of the Democratic party. At Chicago there are a dozen or more factions each with a candidate, and somebody is sure to go home with a sore head.

Charles G. Barkley is a candidate for the office of President Judge of the several courts of this (26th) Judicial district. It will be proper for the next Democratic County Convention to appoint Conferees to meet Conferees from Montour county, relative to naming a candidate for this office.

From this time forth until the election, every time a steel mill, a nail factory, a furnace or any kindred establishment closes for repairs, we shall be told that the stoppage is on account of stagnation in the iron trade as the result of pending tariff legislation." A dispatch in the Sunday Philadelphia *Press* stated that the Pennsylvania Steel Works would shut down on the 30 inst. for this reason. The truth is the works will be closed for two weeks for repairs, as it has been their custom for years past at this season. We may look for monopolist, to force the wages of their men down so as to induce a strike, in order that they may ascribe the trouble to "tariff legislation."

The sort of "American Labor" that the millionaire manufacturers are so anxious to protect is shown by statistics of the nationality of the operatives in the Amory Cotton Mills at Manchester, N. H. Of the 800 "one-third are French-Canadians and the rest of various nationalities, only eighty, or one-tenth of the whole, being native Americans." And the Protectionist paper that prints these facts adds that "what is true of this company is also substantially true of all the great manufacturing companies in New England." This is the result of high tariffs on goods that all the people use and free trade in the "pauper labor" that produces them.—*World.*

The New York Weekly Post, in reply to a letter from a subscriber charging it with consistency in supporting Mr. Cleveland on a tariff issue, in spite of his failure to fulfil all his civil-service reform promises—the principal basis on which the Post supported his first candidacy—thus defines its position: "If we saw the smallest chance of Cleveland's being opposed by any one who would carry out the pledges Cleveland made in 1884, we should not be prevented by any concern for the tariff from supporting him, because we know well that tariff reform is not within the President's reach, while civil-reform is. But we see no prospect of anything of the kind. In the present condition of the Republican party we see no possibility of it. If the Republican Convention nominates a fit man it will be with the intention of 'knifing' him; if it nominates a bad one, it will be with the view of using his clothes to disguise the well known features of James G. Blaine."

The President is Pleased.

WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following is a Washington special in the New York *Herald.*

A New York democrat, who represents this country at a European court, and who is a warm personal friend of the president, had a lengthy interview with Mr. Cleveland. The conversation was unreserved as to the policy of the administration and the prospects for re-election. Your correspondent was unable to gather from the reticent minister a few of the topics discussed in the informal talk. The president expressed himself as entirely pleased with the attitude of the democratic party upon the tariff question. He maintains that the canvass before the people will show that the democrats have the popular side. The country will not much longer endure an excessive system of taxation that creates such a dangerous surplus in the treasury, and the good sense of the people demands that the taxes upon the necessities shall be the first to be reduced. The republicans, forced to do something, may seek to abolish the internal revenue taxes, but the people, the president feels assured, will emphatically declare for cheaper clothing rather than cheaper whisky. The complaints of the civil service reformers that he has not earnestly, and, so far as was possible, faithfully enforced the civil service law, the president regards as a peevish display of gross ignorance or worse ingratitude upon their part. He recalled with considerable feeling the fierce opposition he encountered in the first years of his administration because of his determined efforts to preserve, with the strictest fidelity the pledges of his letter of acceptance for the reform of the civil service. "And," added Mr. Cleveland, "despite the storm of protests and the first great wave of opposition, I held firmly to my pledges. The law has been executed, as is clearly evinced now after nearly four years of severe trial in all departments of the government service. Under the protection of the civil service law, generously enforced, the great majority of the clerks in Washington are republicans, quiet now, but nevertheless uncompromising partisans.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 18th. 1888.

Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, has an abiding faith in the running qualities of Cleveland and Thurman. In fact he has $5,000 worth of faith in their being our next President and Vice-president respectively. That is the sum he has wagered with ex-Congressman Page, of California, that they will carry the State of New York next November. Unless some very unexpected change shall take place in the sentiments of the people, Mr. Campbell's chance for picking up $5,000 may be considered as excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland expect to attend the graduating exercises of the University of Virginia on the 27th. inst.

The honor of holding the first Cleveland and Thurman ratification meeting at the National Capital is due to the Virginia Democratic association, which held an enthusiastic meeting on Friday last, when amid the waving of red bandannas and vociferous cheering, the campaign was opened. Among the speakers were Senator-elect Barbour, of Virginia, Col. Washington, Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, Hon John Goode, and Judge Barber, of Ky. Mr. Outhwaite cheered the boys up considerably by telling them of a remarkable crab-apple-tree in Ohio that has never bloomed except in the years that the Democrats have carried the State. It bloomed this year.

The House Committe on Foreign Affairs have reported favorably the bill providing for a perminent exposition in Washington to celebrate in 1892 the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and to be participated in by all the Governments of the three Americas.

Considering the fact that fully one-third of its entire membership is in attendance upon the Chicago convention Congress is getting along fairly well. The Mills tariff bill has for the time being given way for the regular appropriation bills, prompt action upon which is necessary, owing to the nearness of the new fiscal year. It is hoped to get them all through in time.

"With their strongest man nominated, the chances of the republican party would still have been desperate" said Representative Cox to-day, "but with one of their weakest men, as it now seems likely to be, they will simply have no chance at all."

The President has signed the bill establishing a Department of Labor. It is said that Mr. Carroll Wright, who has been in charge of the labor bureau since its establishment, would like to take charge of the new Department.

A joint resolution has been passed by Congress, allowing all ex-soldiers, of either side, who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, leave to attend the re-union to be held on the anniversary of the battle.

During the tariff debate in the House, Thursday, Mr. Randall made a speech in favor of a protective tariff on tin plate, although not a single sheet of it is at present manufactured in this country. He was applauded by the republicans.

The investigation of the Gov't Printing Office has been concluded. Mr. Benedict comes out with flying colors, as has been predicated in this correspondence. There will be probally be two reports made to the House, the republicans will endeavor to so twist the evidence that they can get material enough to make a report against the present management of the Office. Not that they expect to accomplish any thing by so doing, but they feel that something must be done to counteract the effect the showing up of previous republican mismanagement of the Office which the evidence before the committe brought about and which the democratic members of the committee will freely draw upon in making their report.

Indian Commissioner Atkins has resigned for the purpose of making a personal canvas in favor of his election to the United States Senate from Tennessee.

Further consideration of the fisheries treaty has been postponed until the 25th. inst. The Senate judiciary committee will again take up the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice on the same day.

Mr. Cleveland has expressed himself to a friend as being entirely pleased with the present attitude of the democratic party upon the tariff question, as well as with the platform adopted at St. Louis.

Dubois Destroyed.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

The most destructive conflagration in the history of Western Pennsylvania occured at Dubois last Monday. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon fire was seen issuing from windows in the Baker House, near the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad depot. The Fire Department was called out, but the flames had gained considerable headway before the arrival of the firemen and it was impossible to get it under control. The fire spread rapidly in a westerly direction, its progress being greatly augmented by a stiff breeze, and at nine o'clock all that remained of the beautiful and thriving little city of ten thousands inhabitants, containing costly and substantial business blocks and handsome residences, was a mass of smouldering ruins.

The victims are said to be in the neighborhood of thirty, of whom twenty are men, four are women and the rest children. A sick woman in a house on Courtney street was burned to crisp before she could be rescued.

The scenes in and around the unfortunate town were beyond description. Terrified wives and mothers, half crazed husbands and fathers and friendless and homeless little ones mingled in heart-broken groups around the spots where their happy homes stood but a few hours before.

The governor has issued the following appeal:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: Two thousand people are homeless at Dubois. An unusually destructive fire has destroyed a large part of the town. There is great destitution and more or less suffering. The Burgess and reliable citizens telegraph for help. Tents will be sent at once for temporary shelter. I have no means at hand for doing more, and can only commend the homeless sufferers to our people, who never refused to heed the call of their suffering fellow citizens. Money is the most desirable form in which to send help. All contributions can be safely sent to John E. Dubois, chairman of Soliciting Committee, Dubois, Pa.

Let the response to this call be prompt and liberal.

(Signed) JAMES A. BEAVER, Governor.

Not a Party Ensign.

The stars and stripes belong to the whole people of the United States, and not to any one particular party. The attempt being made by the republicans to use the country's flag as a political emblem to farther party success is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. There are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of the republican party, and they have an undoubted right to march under the flag whenever they feel disposed to do so but they should do it as American citizens and not as partisans. For the edification of those hare-brained republicans who are trying to drag the flag of their country in the mire of party politics, we will mention a few facts to show that the credit of sustaining the red, white and blue emblem of our country's integrity does not belong entirely to the g. o. p.

It was under the wise and patriotic administration of Thomas Jefferson, a democrat, and later on under another democratic administration that we secured that vast domain reaching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is from this same territory that the present republican party gets most of its strength, although its political ancestors fought hard against its acquirement. It was a democratic administration that carried the flag successfully through the war of 1812–14, in spite of the protests of this same g. o. p. who from press and pulpit denounced it as an unjust and unholy war, even going so far as to invoke divine vengeance upon the heads of Mr. Madison and the heroes of that war. Who were they? Andrew Jackson, a democrat, won a great victory at New Orleans at which upwards of 3,000 British red coats bit the dust and he was fined $1,000 by a federalist judge for trying to uphold the honor of the flag. General John E. Wool and General William J. Worth, both of whom were consistent democrats, carried the old flag to victory. Oliver Hazard Perry who won lasting fame by his great victory on Lake Erie, was a democrat, as was also Thomas McDonough, of whom it is said, that being at one time impressed into the service by a British man of war, he looked aloft and said, "Float on, proud flag of England, God willing I will yet humble your pride." Every school boy can tell of his glorious victory on Lake Champlain. The list might be greatly extended and yet not embrace the names of all the democratic heroes who won distinction by their unselfish devotion to the stars and stripes during that second war of independence.

It might be mentioned incidentally that it was a democrat, Francis Barton Key, that wrote that stirring song, *The Star Spangled Banner*, and that it was *not* a democrat that wrote "Tear down the flaunting lie." So you will perceive, Messieurs Republicans, how unwarranted is your assumption of sole ownership of the flag of our common country. Let us kindly suggest that you suppress your partisan patriotism sufficiently to prevent the fool killer from getting in his work.—*Patriot.*

A Navy in Sight.

The naval appropriation bill will contain an item of $6,000,000 for the beginning of additional war vessels, $4,000,000 for construction and $2,000,000 for armament. Four new ships are to be begun, two of which are to be unarmored cruisers of 3,000 tons each, with a guaranted speed of nineteen knots. These will be of the same size as the Atlantic and Boston, and will have a speed four knots greater. The third of the new vessels is to be an unarmored cruiser of 5,300 tons displaced and a guaranteed speed of twenty knots. The fourth will be an armored battle-ship of 7,000 tons and of a speed of not less than seventeen knots.

This makes twenty-six new vessels that Congress has authorized, of which only the Atlantic and Delphin, both unarmored cruisers, have made cruises at sea. During the coming year it is expected that the Boston, the sister ship to the Atlantic, the Chicago, the Baltimore; the monitors Miantonomah, Puritan and Monadnock, the Stilleto, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, will be added, increasing the number of new vessels to ten. The additional vessels already authorized by Congress are two monitors, four gunboats, two unarmored and one armored cruisers and three armored battle ships. If Congress concurs in the reccomendation of the appropriation committee four new vessels will be added to this list.

The central idea of the new navy so far authorized, is a fleet of heavy armored monitors and battle ships for defensive purposes and a lot of fast sailing unarmored cruisers armed with heavy long range guns, which can either fight or run away, as circumstances may require. To this is to be added a torpedo vessel or two, whose business it will be to blow the natives of hostile countries to atoms—if they can. It will be observed that the number of new vessels does not really increase the total number belonging to the navy, as old ships are dismantled and abandoned faster than new ones are completed. Every new vessel added is a gain in efficacy, however, the old vessels having been of no real value as an offensive or defensive armament since the close of the rebellion.

Aside from the satisfaction of possessing a navy that can either fight or run a distinct gain has accrued to the country in building it from the erection of a plant that makes us independent of foreign nations for a supply of the heavy castings and forgings required for the longest range modern guns. In other words, we are prepared now not only to build the swiftest and most invulnerable ships known to modern warfare, but to arm them from our own forges and foundries and no thanks to anybody else. For this achievement the country is quite as much to be congratulated as for the possession of the new vessels built and in the course of completion.—*Times.*

His Crime Found Him Out.

SUNBURY, Pa., June 20.—Captain Linden, of Pinkerton's detective force, has arrested Express Agent Huber, of this city, for stealing $29,600 from the Adams express, August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay the employes of the Mineral mining Company. Six thousand dollars was in gold, and the remainder was done up in packages of $1,000 each. The money was found last night in Huber's house behind the parlor mantle. Eleven thousand dollars was missing, and what was left had not been taken from the original packages. Mr. Huber was arrested in Philadelphia and will be brought here tonight. The Pinkerton officers left here this morning for Philadelphia with the money. Mr. Huber was an old employe of the company, having run on the road in charge of an express car between Harrisburg and Baltimore for a number of years. He was highly respected in this city.

Havoc in Titusville.

A CLOUD BURSTS, MOVING AND FLOODING HOUSES AND WASHING BRIDGES AWAY.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—A terrible storm of wind and rain struck this city early this morning doing enormous damage in the Southern part of the city. Two runs are overflowed, and many splendid gardens are completely dug out and ruined. In many places the water rose to three feet in the lower rooms of houses. The inhabitants were forced to seek safety in the upper floors.

Both the high and low pressure natural gas mains are broken where they cross the runs, and the consumers have no fuel. The refineries are forced to shut down for the same cause. The storm came up at a moment's notice. A cloud burst on the hill at the runs' source. Buildings standing over or near the runs were moved down stream and smashed. All the bridges are swept away.

STONES OF GREAT SIZE FELL.

WILKES-BARRE, June 16.—A tremendous hail storm took place between Glen Summit and White Haven this afternoon. Stones of great size fell in large quantities, covering the ground to a depth of several inches. Not being an agricultural country few crops were injured, but the forest trees were stripped of their leaves and branches for miles and they present the appearance of having been swept by a cloud of grasshoppers.

A Woman's Shrewdness.

Who was it said that no woman ever invented anything? It was untrue, anyhow. A woman can be ingenious when it seems to her worth while. A curious device for increasing the business of a bar-room has lately been put in practice in a number of saloons. A bright silver dollar is glued fast to the floor in front of the bar. A man comes in to order a drink, discovers the coin, desires to pick it up and pocket it without being seen, and to that end gives the bar-tender a bill in payment for his beverage, so that he may have time, when that person turns his back, to pick up the dollar from the floor. But the bar tender manages to shorten the opportunity so much that the man cannot stoop quickly enough to touch he prize. So he orders another drink and tries again. Perhaps he spends three or four times as much as he intended to before he is able to touch the dollar, and to find out that he cannot detach it from the board. Then he sneaks out quietly or laughs over the trick, and in either case the extra patronage has been gained for the saloon, while the dollar remains safe for further service. But what was it that a Bowery woman did when her husband told her of the trick? She provided herself with a sharp-edged tack-puller and made a round of all the groggeries in her neighborhood where tha dollar dodge was being worked. She bought one glass of beer in each place, neatly pried up the coin while the barekeeper was making change for ker, and went on to repeat the operation a dozen times.—*Clara Bell's New York Letter.*

From Riches to Poverty.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—William W. Wilmot, 74 years old and worn and broken with a long tramp on foot most of the way from New Orleans, applied to the Charity Organization Society this morning for relief. He told a remarkable story, which is fully backed up by letters and references of undoubted genuineness. He said he was born in New Orleans, but left home at an early age and spent many years wandering through Europe. He finally came home and settled down and married in Pittsburg.

When Tilden was the Democratic nominee for the presidency Wilmot bet $75,000 on his election. The bet was drawn and the money returned. Soon after his wife died and left him alone. The $75,000 was soon squandered and Wilmot became a poor man. Previous to his serious losses he had invented a machine for crimping boots, and out of this had made a handsome fortune. To prove his assertion he exhibited his original letters patent. The old man is becoming very weak and is almost deaf. He was given temporary relief here and will be aided to get to his old home in a few days.

Emperor Frederick III of Germany died last Friday morning. He has been ill for the past two years, and a post mortem examination proved that he died of cancer of the larynx. His son succeeds him as Emperor William II. The dead monarch was buried on Monday.

Chinese Arriving by Hundreds.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 19.—Reports from British Columbia state that 700 Chinese have just landed from one steamer, and that a large number are on the way. Many of the new arrivals, with those previously landed, are smuggling themselves over to the United States. Importations of crude opium for refining purposes, according to customs returns, have greatly increased, keeping the fifteen opium-refining mills in constant operation. As the production of one mill is more than ample to meet the domestic demand, it is clearly evident that the surplus production is still being smuggled into the United States and in increased quantities.

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Sarsaparilla, my child. See that they do not give you anything else. You remember it is the medicine which did mama so much good a year ago—my favorite

Spring Medicine

Nearly everybody needs a good spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla to expel impurities which accumulate in the blood during the winter, keep up strength as warm weather comes on, create an appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be convinced of its peculiar merits. It is the ideal spring medicine—reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take, and gives full value for the money. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

An Engine Built in Seventeen Hours.

ALTOONA, June 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad officials conceived the idea a few days ago that an engine could be built in less than twenty-four hours, the best time on record, which was made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Accordingly work was begun yesterday morning, and in sixteen hours and fifty-five minutes the engine was completed and turned out of the shops ready for use. It is class A, anthracite, weighing 110,000 pounds and will be used on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He Did Not Mention It.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"Talking of umbrellas," he said excitedly, "I lost my silk umbrella a week ago, and I'd cheerfully give $10"—"Was it a brown silk umbrella, with carved ivory handle?" inquired one of the group, quickly. "It was; you've described it exactly. As I was saying, I'd give $10"—"It's at my office this moment," interrupted the other: "I saw it was a valuable article, and locked it up in the wardrobe and kept it safely for you." "Well, I was about to remark I'd cheerfully give $10 to have never owned a silk umbrella. Being as you have it, I'll call around, however. Much obliged." "Don't mention it." And he didn't.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, June 30th, 1888,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest in all that certain messuage or lot of ground situate in the township of Catawissa, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post set for a corner for said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa respectively to McNinch's and McKelvy's mills, south eighteen and one half degrees east one hundred and orty-one feet and six inches to a post, thence by lands of Joseph B. Knittle north fifty and one-quarter degree east one hundred and five feet to a post on the south side of the aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to McNinch's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees west one hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a three story brick building used for a store-room, public hall, and Masonic Hall.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. S. Gilbert.

Miller, Att'y. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 8, 1888.

STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1888.

RICHARD STILES, COLLECTOR. DR.

To balance due on duplicate of '86.	$897 13
To amt. of duplicate of 1887	8488 72
	$9385 85

CR.

By exonerations allowed on duplicate of 1886	$ 49 12
By cash paid Treas. bal duplicate of 1886	838 01
By cash paid Treas. on duplicate of 1887 $4141.77 loss discounts and commission	4381 95
By cash paid Treas. on duplicate of 1887 $1028.96, loss commission	976 66
By cash pd Treas. on dup. of 1887	776 00
" " " " " "	200 00
By 5 per cent discount allowed taxpayers on $4711.77	235 59
By 2 per cent commission on $4711 77	94 23
By 5 per cent commission on $1028 96	51 40
Balance due district	767 89
	$9370 85

WM. KRAMER, TREASURER.
DR.

To amt. recd. from Stephen Knorr former Treasurer	$ 445 32
To amt recd from County Treasurer, tax on unseated lands	44 06
To amt. State appropriation	934 08
To amt. recd. from Richard Stiles collector on duplicate of 1886	833 01
To amt. recd. from Richard Stiles collector on duplicate of 1887	6324 61
	$8615 08

CR.

By amt paid for printing	59 10
" " " water	24 00
" " " auditors	8 00
" " " teachers	4795 78
" " " janitors	420 00
" " " music charts	41 45
" " " rent	242 50
" " " insurance	105 00
" " " repairs	707 02
" " " coaling buildings	55 45
" " " atty. fees	200 00
" " " sec. salary 5% on $	57 29
" " " bonds and int	1044 87
" " " sundries	109 44
By Treas. Com. on $ 93.58	158 06
	$8061 34
Balance in Treasurer's hands	554 74
	$8616 08

We the undersigned Auditors of the Bloom district met June 7, audited the above accounts of Bloom school district and find them correct

WM. E. RINKER,
JOS. GARRISON,
F. D. DENTLER.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE,

St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco, VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Leave St. Louis at 8:20 P. M., Daily.

THE ONLY LINE THAT DOES IT.

NO HIGH ALTITUDES. NO SNOW BLOCKADES

TO THE PUBLIC.

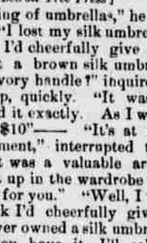
Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,



Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all Kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna. —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WINTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. —"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

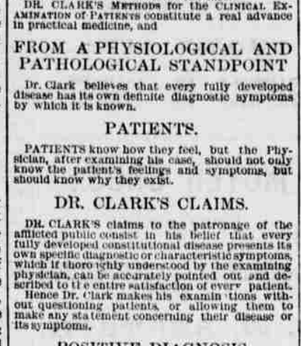
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Dr. B. Clark

CAN BE CONSULTED AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA., EXCHANGE HOTEL. Saturday and Monday, June 16 and 18
Saturday and Monday, June 23 and 25,
Saturday, June 30,
Saturday and Monday, July 7 and 9.

DANVILLE, CITY HOTEL. June 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Also on July 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.



Byron Clark A.M. M.D.

SPECIALIST

IN THE

Treatment of Chronic Diseases!

And a physician whose experience is strictly unlimited by a practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none.

PRACTICE.

DR. CLARK confines his practice to CHRONIC DISEASES exclusively, and will treat only such cases as are susceptible of a CERTAIN and POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS as the basis for SPECIFIC TREATMENT.

SERIOUS CASES.

In cases seriously complicated or of uncertain diagnosis, PATIENTS have the advantage of DR. CLARK'S CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL Examinations, which are most complete. CHRONIC INVALIDS should not fail to consult DR. CLARK, as he makes all examinations without questioning PATIENTS or allowing them to make any statement concerning their diseases or its symptoms. If their diseases are not sufficiently developed to make a positive and certain diagnosis in this manner DR. CLARK will not treat the case.

DR. CLARK'S METHODS for the CLINICAL EXAMINATION of PATIENTS constitute a real advance in practical medicine, and

FROM A PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL STANDPOINT

Dr. Clark believes that every fully developed disease has its own definite diagnostic symptoms by which it is known.

PATIENTS.

PATIENTS know how they feel, but the Physician, after examining his case, should not only know the patient's feelings and symptoms, but should know why they exist.

DR. CLARK'S CLAIMS.

DR. CLARK'S claims to the patronage of the afflicted public consist in his belief that every fully developed constitutional disease presents its own specific diagnostic or characteristic symptoms, which if thoroughly understood by the examining physician, can be accurately pointed out and described to the entire satisfaction of every patient. Hence Dr. Clark makes his examinations without questioning patients, or allowing them to make any statement concerning their disease or its symptoms.

POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS.

If such examination and description is not in strict accordance with the disease and its symptoms, as patients know them to exist, all such patients are advised to go elsewhere for treatment, as by this standard only will Dr. Clark examine and treat diseases.

THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE.

This method of examination prevents the Doctor's judgment from being in any way biased by what the patient may say; and the Doctor's treatment of the case is based upon his own knowledge of the disease, derived from a thorough examination of the patient's condition, and not from anything the patient may say

AN EXAMINATION.

An examination from Dr. Clark, or an interview, will convince the incredulous or satisfy any one of his professional ability derived from a large experience. In this way patients receive satisfaction before incurring expense for medical treatment.

DR. CLARK'S VISITS ARE MADE

1st—To meet the chronic invalids who cannot leave their families to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 2nd—To meet elderly persons who cannot go from home to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 3d—To meet chronic invalids who cannot leave their business to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 4th—To meet patients who are physically unable to go from home to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 5th—To meet patients who are financially unable to go from home to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 6th—To meet all patients who from any cause cannot go from home to doctor with a specialist in chronic diseases. 7th—DR. Clark visits a large number of places regularly for the examination and treatment of every form of diseased persons. 8th—Dr. Clark's consultations are free, but every charge for treatment is governed by the nature of the disease and difficulty of treatment.

DR. CLARK'S Positive Diagnosis and Specific Treatment can only be acquired by an unlimited experience, and most fully obtains in Constitutional Chronic Diseases—and in developed acute diseases subsequent to period of incubation. It must and will be the practice of the future.

THE CHRONIC PRACTITIONER.

Send for and read Dr. Clark's paper, "The Chronic Practitioner," which gives complete details of Dr. Clark's medical practice.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Patients calling at Dr. Clark's hotel should enquire for THE DR'S. ROOMS, where an usher or attendant will be found who will give them every attention.

LADIES

calling on the DR. will be received by LADY ASSISTANTS which will relieve any diffidence or embarrassment that may be experienced when calling on a physician with whom they are not acquainted.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The GOVERNMENT has recently established a new post office near Dr. Clark's country place which greatly facilitates his large correspondence which extends to every state in the Union.

It is named "Laboratory" and there being no other post office of that name in the United States letters or communications are certain to reach their destination if addressed

DR. B. CLARK,
LABORATORY,
Penn.

or DR. CLARK, Care } PROF. RICHARDSON, Cooper Union, New York City.

While Dr. Clark's professional and business engagements are more largely in New York City than elsewhere, yet owing to the number of Dr. Clarks living in N. Y. who are Doctors of Divinity, Doctors of Medicine or Dentists it is better that patients or persons writing should address,

DR. B. CLARK,
Laboratory,
Penn.

View of Dr. Clark's country residence and permanent office for medical correspondence, Laboratory (P. O.), Penn.

DR. B. CLARK

CAN BE CONSULTED AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA., EXCHANGE HOTEL, Saturday and Monday, June 16 and 18,
Saturday and Monday, June 23 and 25,
Saturday, June 30,
Saturday and Monday, July 7 and 9.

DANVILLE, CITY HOTEL June 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Also on July 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

WE HAVE THEM.

We are now showing the best line of wool and wash dress fabrics we have ever shown and at prices exceedingly low.

Satines, Seersuckers, &c, full lines in all the newest patterns. Good crinkled seersuckers 6½c yd and up, plain seersuckers, striped plaid. Zephyr cloths, &c.

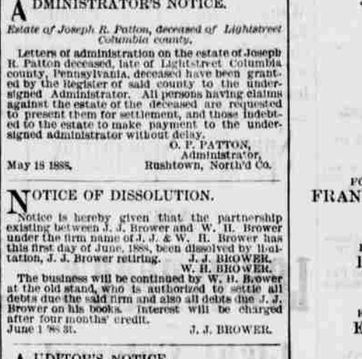
WHITE DRESS GOODS an elegant line including plain, plaids, stripes, checks. A special cord P. K. for 22c worth 35c yd.

See the prices on REMNANTS of SILKS, VELVETS and PLUSHES.

EMBROIDERY and LACES, full lines of skirting embroideries for ladies and children from 37c yd. and up. Also full lines of Chantilly lace flouncings at low prices.

GOOD LAWNS 4½c yd up.

Large lines of PARASOLS, FANS, SILK MITTS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, GAUZE UNDERWEAR. See our 25c Ladies' gauze vest.



Ladies all say the PANSY BUSTLE is the best fitting, most comfortable and the handsomest shaped Bustle made and adjustable to any size. We have hundreds of other bustles in different styles and prices from 5c. up.

CORSETS. The largest and greatest variety of styles and prices from 25c and up.

Another lot of those GLORIA gold head SILK UMBRELLAS to-day.

See the SPECIAL HOSIERY BARGAINS we are now showing.

See the line of SILK MITTS we are showing and prices.

H. J. CLARK & SON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Maria Hess late of Benton township deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to

JOHN R. KEELER, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Zeigler deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

JOSEPH E. ZEIGLER, Admr.

Chrisman, Atty. May 11 6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph R. Patton, deceased of Lightstreet Columbia county.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph R. Patton deceased, late of Lightstreet Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

O. F. PATTON, Administrator, Rushtown, North'd Co.

May 18 1888.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between J. J. Brower and W. H. Brower under the firm name of J. J. & W. H. Brower has this first day of June, 1888, been dissolved by limitation, J. J. Brower retiring. J. J. BROWER.

W. H. BROWER.

The business will be continued by W. H. Brower at the old stand, who is authorized to settle all debts due the said firm and also all debts due J. J. Brower on his books. Interest will be charged after four months' credit.

June 1 '88 3t. J. J. BROWER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jane Vance, late of Orange township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of balance in the hands of M. C. Vance, executor to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office on Saturday, June 30th, at 10 a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where, all persons having claims against said estate, must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

JOHN M. CLARK, Auditor.

June 1 1888.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John L. Moore, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Isaac A. DeWitt, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday June 26, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. forenoon to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where, all persons having claims against said estate, must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

May 28 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert Ammerman late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MATTIE AMMERMAN, Admr.

J8

DR. THEEL
538 North Fourth Street, bel. Green, Philadelphia. 25 years practical experience, guarantees to cure in more quickly, safely and permanently than any advertising physician in the world. He may be, from what Colleges he graduated, or what he may claim to do. Dr. Theel offers $500 to any advertising physician (so-called specialists), who can excel him in the correct diagnosing and successful treatment of all Curable Nervous, Heart, Lung, Throat, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles and Constipation, Weakness, Paralysis and Mental Prostration, Melancholia, Lost Vitality, Early Decay, etc. Also all Special Diseases, such as Blood Poison, Obstinate Ulcers, Blotches, Tetters, Eruptions, Pimples, Swellings, Inflammation, Discharges, Impotence, Sexual and special weakness from all habits and other causes. MY METHOD, combining the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Eclectic and Botanic systems of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently the

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive.	Leave.	NORTH. Arrive.	Leave.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 43
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville	1 18	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 32
Tubbs	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 37
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 35
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:37 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trainson the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:34 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at private sale
Between this date and
AUGUST 1st, 1888.
a valuable farm, situate in Hemlock township containing

114 ACRES,

about 90 acres of which is clear and in excellent condition, the balance is woodland.
There is on the premises a large

DWELLING HOUSE

nearly new, containing 10 rooms. The house is furnished on the inside with chestnut lumber. The cellar is one of the best, well made and cemented. The barn is fifty feet long and 30 feet wide, with a new shed attached, twenty-eight by forty feet.
An excellent well of water not more than ten feet from the house.
Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises.
A rare bargain for some one.
CHRISTOPHER KUSTER,
May 18 3m. Buck Horn, Pa.

A BIG OFFER.

The COLUMBIAN will be sent for 6 months, and the New York Weekly *World* until after the Presidential election next November, for 75 cents. Those who are already subscribers to the COLUMBIAN can have the *World* until November 13 by paying up arrearages, and 25 cents additional. This is a great offer and every Democrat should take advantage of it.

SALES.

JUNE 28-29.—Chas. C. Evans assignee of D. F. Seybert will expose at public sale at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the homestead of said D. T. Seybert in Salem township, Luzerne Co., Pa., a lot of personal property. Horses, cows, wagons, lumber and rye and wheat in the ground. Also, on June 29 at 10 a. m. at Beach Haven station, a lot of lumber and timber.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR RENT.—Four desirable dwelling houses on First street near Market. All modern improvements. Apply to Z S. Robbins.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

To The Public.

We are manufacturing and have in bond a pure article of Rye Whiskey one year old. We use nothing but clean rye and double on a copper linen, and it is as pure as the rye that grows in the field, and if any person will find any drugs or adulterations in it as it leaves our distillery or salesroom, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars. ROHR MCHENRY & CO.
Benton, June 1888, 6w.

Personal.

E. W. Elwell, of Towanda visited relatives here Thursday of last week.

Miss May Barkley has been visiting friends in Milton during the past week.

Mr. Will C. Johnston of Jerseytown, is authorized to transact business for this office in Madison township and vicinity.

Albert Marr, who has been for some time past telegraph operator at Carbondale, Pa., is visiting friends here this week. He has secured a position in New York city for which place he will leave the latter part of the week.

George Bender, of Forks, returned last Friday from Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where he had been to attend a meeting of the classis of the German Reformed Church of Wyoming District. He attended as a delegate from the Overton church, and was very much pleased with his trip and enthusiastic in his praise of Columbia's county seat.—*Dushore Review.*

Applicants for schools in Montour township will be examined at Rupert June 23rd.

Millville will celebrate the Fourth this year.

Children's Day was celebrated in the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Students are returning home to spend the summer vacation.

The fountain in H. J. Clark & Son's store is kept filled with beautiful lilies from Pond Hill.

Remember the Calliepian Festival at Music Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 22 and 23.

The reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves will take place at Oak Grove Park next week, Tuesday and Wednesday.

"Woodcock's Little Game is one of the attractions at the Opera House this Thursday evening. 25 and 50 cents.

J. L. Girton served up soft shell crabs on last Friday and Saturday evening at the St. Elmo.

6 acres of fine cabbage plants, best varieties, now ready, also a fine lot of celery, tomatoes, pepper, etc. W. H. Yetter.

The Cumberland county court has decided that victims of the "Bohemian Oats," swindle need not pay the notes.

F. P. Billmeyer Esq. is announced as a candidate for district attorney. Up to this time no one else is talked of.

The proprietors of ice cream saloons and soda water fountains are doing a rushing business this hot weather.

Get your tickets at once for the concert and drama to-night at the Opera House. 25 and 50 cents.

Next week will be commencement week at the Normal. Commencement day Thursday, June 28.

Mr. Geo. Moyer's residence on Third street has been much improved by a coat of paint.

The band made some excellent music on the street Monday night. Let us hear from them often.

Order your Binder twine from H. V White & Co. and you will get choice stock at lowest prices.

The net receipts of the Philologian Society at their recent festival were nearly $100. The money was used in the purchase of new chairs for their hall.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Normal School will be held at the Central Hotel on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst.

Those who do not go to the concert to-night at the Opera House will miss some of the best singing ever heard in Bloomsburg. 25 and 50 cents.

A lawn festival was held by members of the Lutheran church, at Mr. G. A. Herring's Tuesday evening. A goodly number were in attendance.

The frog pond in Caldwell's window attracts much attention. There are hundreds of live frogs in it, and some of them are very large ones.

The school board organized last week by electing O. T. Wilson president, William Chrisman secretary, and I. Hagenbuch treasurer.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

Governor Beaver granted a respite Thursday to Samuel Johnson, the Delaware county murderer, changing the day for his execution from July 12 to October 12.

Quite a number of Bloomsburg people attended the Y. M. C. A. excursion from Berwick to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko last Saturday. A first-class time was reported.

The Northern Montour Agricultural Society of Washingtonville, has been reorganized on a permanent basis, with a number of new members. The date for holding the next fair has been fixed on October 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

Prof. Ferree delivered an interesting address before the students of the Normal school and many others in Normal Hall Tuesday evening. The time originally set was Thursday evening but it was afterward changed to Tuesday.

The members of the Calliepian Literary Society of the Normal School will give a grand strawberry and ice cream festival at Music Hall Friday and Saturday evenings. Everybody is cordially invited to be present.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, the whole system becomes disordered. This condition of things cannot last long without serious results. In such cases, a powerful alterative is needed, such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It never fails, and has no equal.

The Bloomsburg nine will again tackle the Danvillians at Athletic Park next Saturday afternoon. Danville has hitherto had hard work to defeat the home nine and it is to be greatly hoped that the coming game will end in the defeat of the visitors. At any rate it will be an interesting game.

At the Episcopal Convention held at Scranton last week, the canon was changed so that Convocation will be known as Archdeaconries hereafter, and the Dean as Archdeacon. Rev. W. C. Leverett and Col. Freeze were re-elected members of the Standing Committee and the latter was re-elected Chancellor of the Diocese.

The farmer is the man who moves the world we might say. If he would go out on a strike, and refuse to raise a crop for a single year, it would undoubtedly produce a more disastrous effect than would result from a universal strike of all other labor organizations combined. In fact he could paralyze the world, yet there are many people who don't seem to know how much more our prosperity depends on the farmer than it does on the dude with the cane and the waxed mustache.

James Commons died on Friday last and was buried in Rosemont cemetery on Monday morning. He leaves a wife who is in very poor health, and several children. For a year or more the deceased has been afflicted with a peculiar disease. His head and neck swelled up to nearly double its natural size, and though he consulted a number of physicians, none were able to say what was the cause of his condition. His sufferings were intense. Mr. Commons was ferryman for the Bloom Ferry Co. for some years.

The meanest man has been discovered, by a large majority. It is he that takes a local newspaper for five or six years and then, without remitting the amount of the subscription price, has the postmaster send the official card bearing the stereotyped legend, "I beg leave to inform you that your paper addressed to Mr. —— is not taken from this office. Reason refused." Such a man would cause even the crank who knows "just how a newspaper should be conducted" to blush for shame in the matter of meanness and monumental gall. —*Ex.*

Dr. B. Clark, the specialist, who has been stopping at the Exchange lately, is said to be an ardent temperance man who reports that the temperance cause is gaining ground all over the country.

Geo. Hunt, W. Fornwald, Jas. Gliesion and W. Vannatti, went to Stillwater on Tuesday on a frog hunting expedition. They returned in the evening with about forty.

Rohr McHenry will close out his stock of merchandise at his store in Benton, by a great auction sale beginning on June 28 in the evening and continuing on the 29 and 30th, in the afternoon and evening. A rare chance to buy cheap goods.

Oak Grove will be a point of attraction on Saturday evening, when the Bloomsburg Cornet Band will hold a dance there. Good music, bright lights, and refreshments will be provided. A policeman will be present on the grounds, so that the best of order will be preserved.

A lawn festival for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, was given at Rev. D. J. Waller Jr's. home on Market street Tuesevening, and was well attended. The grounds were handsomely decorated with Chinese lanterns About $28 was taken in.

The prevailing sentiment in the new school board seems to be in favor of appointing a principal for each building. This would certainly be the best thing to do, and would prevent any quibbling hereafter about a "borough superintendent."

Dr. Theel, the celebrated Specialist, has yet to receive a case of special disease, nervous and kidney disease, or blood poison that he did not promptly arrest in its progress and permanently cure. We would advise all suffering to consult the Doctor, personally or by letter, his knowledge and power of healing is most marvelous. Office 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday School of this place will hold a basket picnic at Oak Grove, on Saturday of this week. As this arrangement is recent it is urged that all interested will give this notice publicity, so that a full turnout may be had both of adults and children. All are invited to meet with their baskets at the church at 8 o'clock in the morning.

An application has been made to court for an order to sell the old Welsh Baptist Church on Welsh Hill, the building having been abandoned and going to decay. The church was incorporated in 1853, but has not been used for public worship for more than twenty years. The Welsh Baptist Association of North East Pennsylvania are asking to have the property sold. A rule has been granted returnable August 2, to show cause why it shall not be sold.

Col. B. K. Jamison and a party of ladies and gentleman from Philadelphia and Atlantic City arrived here from up the river Thursday evening of last week in the Colonel's tally-ho coach "Rambler." They remained at the Exchange over night and the next morning went by the B. & S. road to Benton, the colored servant taking the coach up by road. At Benton the party again took to the "Rambler and started for Ganoga Lake.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending June 19, 1888.

Mr. George Arndt, Mr. E. Elwell, J. H. Hartman, W. F. Hall, Miss Clare Hendris, Harbaj Kundrat, Mr. Harvey Kline, Mrs. Ada L. Kitchen, Miss Mary E. Miller, John H. Noyes, Nathaniel Nagle, Della Jane Shannon, Mr. Harry Schaff, Mr. Ray C. Wilkins.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

It has been decided in Dauphin Co. that the Tax law of 1885 is unconstitutional, and the commissioners have appointed tax collectors under the old law. The commissioners of this county talk some of appointing as collectors those who have been elected by the people, but this would apply only to county taxes. As no question has been raised in this county, and as the decision in Dauphin county is not binding upon any other county, and as the case cannot be decided in the Supreme Court, if taken up, until late in the fall, we cannot see any occasion for any action in the matter.

Dr. S. B. Arment has joined the ranks of the great army of benedicts. He was married Thursday of last week at Philadelphia to Miss McIntyre of that city. The doctor and his bride returned to this place Monday evening, where they will reside. We extend our congratulations. The following notice regarding the marriage is taken from the *Yonker's Statesman*:

St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, was crowded to the utmost on Thursday evening, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Armantine McIntyre of Philadelphia, a sometime visitor to this city, and youngest sister of James D. McIntyre, to Dr. S. Bowman Arment, of Bloomsburg, Pa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. R. Lee Nicholson, rector of the Church. The best man was James Thompson, and the ushers were Edgar P. Tully, William Thompson, Sharpless W. Brooke, and William Spellissy, a cousin of the bride. The maids of honor were Misses Florence G. McIntyre and Fannie Bridenheart, nieces of the bride and groom respectively. The newly married couple made a flying visit to Yonkers to-day, while enroute to their future home in Bloomsburg. Yonkers was represented at the wedding, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. James D. McIntyre, Miss Clare J. Vail, Miss Julia Lawrence and Master Harold Devoe McIntyre.

A Ten-Dollar Fence.

THE RAILROAD WOULD NOT BUILD IT—IT COST THE COMPANY $40,000.

There has been a dispute for some time, says an exchange, between the Buffalo and Philadelphia Railroad company and a strong minded farmer at East Hickory, Pa., whose land adjoins the railroad, over a few rods of fence. The company insists that the farmer should build it, as it is to keep his cattle safe from the cars. The farmer insists that the railroad endangers his stock and therefore should build and maintain the fence. A few days ago the company's representative informed the farmer that if by reason of the fence being down any of his cows were killed on the railroad the company would not be responsible.

On Monday an old one-horned cow of the farmer's got on the track, just before a freight train was due. The engineer saw the cow but knowing the stubborn way in which the farmer had refused to protect his cattle, he said to his firemen that he wouldn't whistle for the cow, but would knock her sky high, just to teach the old skinflint a lesson. The cow wasn't knocked sky high, but was thrown under the wheels of the locomotive, throwing it down the bank and taking most of the train with it. The engineer had his leg broken. The locomotive and ten cars were demolished, and the contents of the cars destroyed. The cost to the company for giving the old farmer a lesson will amount to $40,000.

The fence would have cost $10, and the chances are that the cow will have to be paid for by the company.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Was Kind to Him.

An exchange tells of a subscriber to a certain paper, who died and left fourteen years of subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave when the lid was being screwed down for the last time, and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm leaf fan and a receipt for making artifical ice.

The Editorial Excursion.

The annual excursion of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will be held next week. The members will meet in Harrisburg on Monday, preparatory to starting on Tuesday morning. The objective point of the excursion will be Erie. About two hundred and fifty persons will go on the excursion.

Found in the River.

The Sunbury *Daily* says the body of a man was discovered in the river above the North Branch at Northumberland on Sunday last. It was discovered by two boys who were playing near the river. The body was terribly decomposed and beyond all recognition. It was discovered to be that of a man named Snyder who was drowned at Danville last January and whose body was supposed to have reached the bay long ago. Squire Dieffenbach empaneled a jury who rendered a verdict according to the evidence.

Following Ruts.

WHAT AN EXPERIENCED MAN SAYS ABOUT A BAD PRACTICE.

People who are observant, have been frequently impressed by the practice of most drivers of horses on the highways of following a rut—pursuing it, until they wear a cut in a road deep enough to sink the wheels of vehicles below the fellows. This could be avoided if all the drivers would avoid running their vehicles in ruts, and the even wear of a road maintained.

Every vehicle that is run in ruts of roads, is more or less injured by being wrenched in the twists to which their wheels are subjected when confined in such narrow limits. A very little care in this matter would greatly add to the preservation of the smoothness and beauty of all highways. People who constantly run in ruts, become cranky and garrulous, and vehicles that run in the same way on public highways, spoil the road on which they are wheeled, and become unsafe and unpleasant as means of conveyance. Don't pursue or drive in ruts.—*Ex.*

One More Prophet.

A MASSACHUSETTS MINISTER TO START ANOTHER SECT OF CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. H. F. Titus, former pastor of the Baptist Church at Newton, Mass., has concluded to try and start a new church, whose members shall undertake to live as the first Christians lived. Mr. Titus resigned his pastorate some time ago to study medicine in order to better fit himself for missionary work; but his people persuaded him to go on preaching until a recent Sunday, when he told them that he should not enter the pulpit again; that he had ceased to be a Baptist; that there was no other church that he could go to, since none attempted to live the ideal life patterned out in the Gospel and that he had no choice but to attempt to start one of his own.

Mr. Titus thinks that in the ideal church, such as he proposes to found, there should be no rich, no poor; that the members should give generously one to another; that they should take care of each other better than Free Masons or any similar society and that there should be no social distinctions among them.

Lightstreet.

Mr. Wm. Hendershott, who has been living at Wanamie for the past few years, removed his family back to this place.

Theo. McDowell of Williamsport, and William McDowell of N. Y., are stopping with Mrs. Emma Leiser.

A. C. Hidlay our genial blacksmith has added some improvements to his machinery, the latest being a tire stover, by which there will be no need of cutting them, thus avoiding the oddity of tire being so much thicker in one place than another.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelchner have taken up their residence at Beaver Meadows, Luzerne county.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Seybert took a trip to Sullivan county last week.

Thos. McBride is improving his farm by building a new house. Crawford and Wanich have the contract for the same.

Mrs. Maggie Clingerman of Berwick visited A. J. Thrash last week,

Wm. Robbins took a flying trip to Nanticoke.

Pugh Eveland and wife of Berwick visited his father's Sunday.

Miss Mary Custer who has been sick for the past sixteen weeks does not improve very fast.

Council Proceedings.

June 14th, 1888.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. All present

Wm. Chrisman presented a petition praying for sewer extension on 1st street, about two hundred and fifty feet from a point 165 feet west of Market street to an alley at the A. M. E. Church. Petition was received and request granted.

J. D. Sheffer appeared and reported that he was certain of four persons who would connect within one year with the sewer extension, asked for on Iron street, and there were others who would no doubt connect shortly. Moved and seconded that the sewer be extended on Iron street from Fourth street to Pine alley. Agreed to.

The council then sat as a board of revision and the limits of the built up portion of the town were fixed.

President stated that the council would then take action upon the propositions for a tax rate made at a previous meeting and that the proposition would be taken up in the order they were made; the six mill rate was then taken up and vote taken, which resulted as follows: Aye, Messrs. Hassert, Cadow, Wells, Wolf, Ringler and Harman; Nay, Mr. Sterling, whereupon the president declared that the tax rate for 1888 be six mills; on motion duly seconded. Daniel Laycock was appointed to serve the tax notices for the sum of ten dollars. On motion it was agreed that the appeal be held on Thursday July 5, between the hours of two and six p. m.

On motion, duly seconded a building permit was granted to Mrs. M. E. Ent for the erection of a one story building for a laundry, on condition that the waste water be discharged into the sewer, for which she shall be required to take out a sewer permit. A building permit was also granted L. T. Sharpless for the erection of a brick warehouse on the southeast corner of 6th and Centre streets. On motion council adjourned to meet Thursday, July 5th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Ladies will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief.

East Benton.

KILLED BY A LIGHTNING BOLT—A NARROW ESCAPE—CELEBRATING CHILDREN'S DAY—OTHER ITEMS.

A deep gloom was cast over the entire community last Thursday afternoon in the instant death, by lightning, of William Bellas, a prominent and respected citizen of the borough of New Columbus, who sought shelter under a chestnut tree during a thunder storm. The electric current passed down his back, thence both limbs tearing his boot soles all to shreds. Jerry Doty, on whose premises this sad event occurred was only a few rods distant. A widow two daughters, one of whom is married to Ed Laubach, son of Andrew Laubach of Sugarloaf, survive the deceased. He had been extensively engaged in lumbering, merchandise and farming. He was looking after a timber tract when his death occurred. He was about 63 years of age and was interred last Sunday forenoon at Hamiline. The occasion brought together the largest concourse of people ever assembled at that place.

Lige Davis also had a narrow escape from lightning during the same thunder storm, near Russel Shultz's. He stood under a pine tree, and preferring an oak about a rod distant stepped under that, when the pine immediately thereafter was struck and torn to splinters. No person should ever take shelter under a tree during a thunder storm.

Children's Day at the M. E. Hamiline church last Sunday a week ago was a brilliant affair. The pulpit and altar were profusely attired with floral and evergreen decorations. The music and recitations were well rendered by the choir and children. A declamation entitled, "The Collection" by Miss Laura Stine was a pleasing feature for the occasion. A touching scene was affectingly rendered by Miss Zell Krickbaum. A short address by Rev. Boon was well timed. All the exercises were excellent. The collection was held in a novel way, the audience being requested to pass around the altar to take a view of the tomb, and deposit their offering in a basket that was placed on a stand for that purpose.

Will Ben Butler exhit his side show this fall? Who can tell?

Prof. Jas. M. Calhoun will conduct a "Normal Term" consisting of six weeks, from July 9 until August 17, 1888, in the Cambra Academy. Teachers and others wishing to make a special preparation for teachers' examinations will profit by attending Prof. Calhoun's school, as he is a genial and scholarly gentleman.

Children's Day was observed at Ravencreek Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. The display of decorations was not so profuse as at Hamiline, but the music and recitations were grand. The children did their part nobly. An address was made by Rev. Wm. Mather. A better day is dawning for a grand work by children in the church.

The engineer, running the trains on the B. & S. R. R. would confer a favor to roadsters and teamsters were he to blow the whistle a quarter of a mile or so above the iron bridge at Orangeville, when south bound, as that would warn persons in time from attempting to cross the bridge. Last Saturday morning we kept a sharp lookout for the train, but were not certain whether it was yet due, or already down, and when two thirds across the bridge the whistle blew immediately above. Looking up we saw at once that our position was a precarious one, and the impulse "go" seized us, and we "went," but we found it more difficult to halt than to go. As to safety we preferred to attempt beating the rushing train over the crossing than to risk going over the bridge whose sides we deemed insufficient to resist the pressure of a fractious, backing team.

Another Defeat.

A good game of ball was played at the Danville ball grounds last Saturday afternoon between the Danville and Bloomsburg nines, which resulted in a score of 4 to 1 in favor of the former club. Quite a number from this place went down to witness the game. The score was as follows:

DANVILLE.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ammerman cf	1	1	1	0	0
McCoy 3b	1	3	0	4	1
Shannon 2b	2	2	2	2	0
Gearhart lf	0	1	0	0	0
Sanders 1b	0	11	0	0	1
Hoffner p	0	1	0	7	0
Gosh c	0	8	1	2	1
Reed ss	0	0	2	3	0
Wyant rf	0	0	0	0	0
	4	27	6	17	3

BLOOMSBURG.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shaffer 2b	1	7	2	2	1
Hays c	0	5	0	4	0
Hagenbuch 3b	0	1	1	3	2
Sylvis ss	0	0	0	7	0
Glisson 1b	0	12	0	0	1
Housel lf	0	0	1	0	1
Boice cf	0	0	0	0	0
Heist p	0	0	0	6	0
Sloan rf	0	2	0	1	0
	1	27	4	23	8

INNINGS.

Danville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Bloomsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Three base hit—Reed. Two base hit—Ammerman. Double play—Shannon to Sanders. Struck out—By Hoffner 7; by Heist 5. Total bases on hits—Bloomsburg 4; Danville 9.

Counterfeit Dollars Afloat.

A large number of counterfeit dollars are reported to be afloat. It is said that the coin is the best specimen of "queer" silver money ever seen in this country. It is dated 1887. The color and ring is so near perfect that it is practically impossible to detect anything wrong in either of these particulars without the closest comparative examination. The difference in weight is that the "queer" dollar is lighter by the weight of an old fashioned silver five cent piece—so little that a scale test or handling by an expert is necessary to detect the shortage. While the counterfeit is mould made instead of being stamped, the workmanship is high grade in general and particularly on the face of the coin. The milled edge is a shade coarser than in the genuine, and the top of the letter T in "United" is defective. Better be on the lookout for them.

The Best Buckwheat Fertilizer

known to the trade is kept in stock by H. V. White & Co. at their wareroom in Bloomsburg, and by their local agents in all parts of the county. Farmers who expect to sow Buckwheat should not fail to give it a trial. A card addressed to them at Bloomsburg will secure to you their new catalogue with full descriptive list of all they handle, and names of all their local agents.

SAVED.—A fine family of children were all afflicted with scrofula. Two died early; the rest would soon have followed, but for the timely and persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which built them up into a healthy and vigorous manhood.

Notice to Teachers.

The directors of the Bloomsburg School District will hold a meeting on Friday evening June 29, 1888, to select teachers and janitors for the ensuing year. All applications to receive consideration must be sent to the Secretary on or before that day.
3t15 WM. CHRISMAN, Sec.

Changeable.

It would be a mistake to suppose that meteorological eccentricity is peculiar to this day and generation. We have had some striking demonstrations of erratic changes of the weather this spring, the difference of temperature within the last two days is particularly noticeable, the thermometer exhibiting a variation of some twenty-five degrees. But the weather was just as changeable many years ago. A Buffalo paper of June 24, 1841, had in it this paragraph: "The night before last we stood by a good fire and it was comfortable. Yesterday we stood by a good thermometer and it was decidedly uncomfortable, being at 98°."

The Pennsylvania State College.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, JUNE 24—28, 1888.

Sunday, June 24, 3 o'clock p. m., Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Monday, June 25, 8 o'clock p. m, annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburg.

Tuesday, June 26, 10 a. m, examination of candidates for admission to college; 8 o'clock p. m., Junior oratorical contest; 9:30 to 11 p. m., reception by Washington Society.

Wednesday, June 28, 9:30 o'clock a. m., artillery salute; 10 o'clock a. m., annual meeting of Trustees; 12 o'clock m., alumni dinner; 2 o'clock p. m., meeting (in the chapel) of delegates and alumni to elect trustees; 3 o'clock p. m., laying the corner stone of the Experiment Station Building; 4:30 o'clock p. m., exhibition drill of the State College cadets; 8 o'clock p. m., annual address before the alumni, by Prof. A. S. Bolles, of Philadelphia.

Thursday, June 28, 9:30 o'clock a. m, graduation exercises of the class of '88; commencement address by the Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield; 8 o'clock p. m., President's reception.

Humorous Items.

ALLEN READS THE HEAVENS.

Little Allen, twenty-two months old, is standing in the door looking towards the eastern sky about sunset. Something attracts his attention. "Up-a-dar," he says, pointing to the nearly full moon, "Papa's money—dodder" (dollar). A few minutes later he sees the clouds—"cars smoke" is his verdict. We told him the moon and clouds were in the sky. Next morning he went out to see them as soon as breakfast was over. He could see neither and he says: "Sky gone."

NO FAVORABLE SIGNS.

Mamma—My dear, did you not ask God last night to make you a good boy?

Richard (who has just been throwing stones at the gardener)—Yes, mamma, I asked him to, but it looks as if he wouldn't.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

Irate Father—See here, sir, what does this mean? You said you were at the head of the class, but Mr. Pedagogue says you are at the foot.

Little Son—Well, maybe he counts from the other end.

HIS DUTY AS HE SAW IT.

The editor was much interested recently in a small boy, his opposite in one of the uptown horse cars. It was hard to decide whether the boy's companion was his mother or elder sister, but presumably the former. At any rate the little fellow was in good company, and the lady, whoever she was, was apparently pleased with her charge. The conversation was about a book, and after they had been talking a little while the lady said to him:

"I am sorry you lent that book of papa's. You know he is very careful of his books, and that one came home in such a dreadful condition. You should never lend what is not your own."

"I know," said the little fellow, "but what in the world are you going to do when you have got to do as you would be done by?"

TWO HUMOROUS CHURCH INCIDENTS.

A little girl who was taken to the Episcopal church for the first time heard the clergyman read the text:

"On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

"Grandma," said the little girl after she got home, "do they hang the prophets on the commandments just the same as they do presents on the Christmas tree?"

It was another little girl who, going to the Episcopal church, and happening to turn around just at the moment when the congregation bow their adoration to the creed, took it into her head that they were all bowing to her. And so, as she was a polite little girl, and not inclined to receive a salutation without returning it, she bowed very respectfully and exclaimed:

"Good morning, people!"

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 18, 1888.

Commencing on Saturday, July 7, the store will close at 1 P. M. on Saturdays until further notice.

A budget of Silk news.

We thought a real Shantung Pongee, free from dust, at $5 the piece of 19 or 20 yards a big drive. It is. *But here's a Shantung Pongee nearly as good at $4.*

An importer wanted to close his stock; we took it in a lump. You are the gainer.

No dress stuff beats these Pongees for cheapness, coolness, and good wear combined. Think of it! only about 20 cents a yard for all silk!

Better qualities at $5, $6, $7, and $8.

Real Canton Crêpe has been hard to get at reasonable prices. We've got by that trouble. White and cream;

27 inches at $1.25
24 inches at $1.50
20 inches at $2.00
40 inches at $2.50

The 24 inch all-silk Colored Surahs at 75c a yard are the wonder of the trade. Firm, substantial goods, not flimsy lining Silks. Made in Paterson, N. J., to sell for $1. The chance that brought them our way rubbed a quarter from the price.

WANAMAKER'S.

26 inch Black Surahs: full boiled, lustrous. It is an unusual thing to get this width and quality for 75c.

Before the Summer goes India Silks of pretty designs and choice colorings will be hard to get. 75c and $1.

Black Merveilleux, 20½ inches wide at 75c, same as was heretofore $1. A chance lot, Clean, bright goods for those who want to wear only jet black.

The 37½ French Printed Challis are every whit as good as the 50c or 60c kind. Same wool and weaving. You may like the designs just as well.

25 cent Gingham for 15 cents, 32 inches wide. It's as if we gave you 10 cents with every yard. Small hair-line checks and stripes.

37½ and 31c Sateens 25c.
12½c Seersucker for 9c.
Scotch Surah Ginghams, 25c from 40c, Scotch Check Ginghams, 25c from 40. Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, 37½c from 50.

Little handy nothings for the toilet; home, hotel, or on the wing. Cases fitted with good quality hair, tooth, and nail brushes, and comb, $1 to $1.60. Larger, finer, fuller, $2.10 to $16. Collar and Cuff Boxes, 7 and 9c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

McKelvy

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

They come from the east, the west, the north, the south to I. W. Hartman & Sons'. 8 persons to buy, sell and deliver goods.

A fine and elegant line of Summer Neck Ties just received at G. W. Bertsch's, fresh from the city, all the latest and nobby styles and shades.

Dr. Honora A. Robbins treats diseases of the eye and ear, and is prepared to tes eyes for glasses. Mar.30-3m.

Cream colored batiste, yard wide, reduced from 15c to 11c at H. W. SLOAN'S.

Wash dress goods coming in every day at I. W. Hartman & Sons'

Now is the time to get your light soft and stiff and straw Hats at G. W. Bertsch's, who has all the latest styles and colors, call and see them.

Look at our 11-4 white quilts at $1.00, worth $1.25 H. W. SLOAN.

You cannot go amiss in being suited with a parasol at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Don't forget that the new Purgatory standing collar is to be had at G. W. Bertsch's the Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.

Our (I. W. Hartman & Sons') stock of sateens, seersuckers, percales, batistes, lawns, buntings, crepeline, all wool challies, half wool challies, printed India linens, colored cheese cloth, &c., &c., is still complete.

For a first-class fit in a suit of clothing go to G. W. Bertsch's the Merchant Tailor.

$5.00 fans at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

A full assortment of gauze and balbrigan underwear for ladies and gentlemen in all sizes at H. W. SLOAN'S.

It ought to be understood by every person, I. W. Hartman & Son's close at 8 o'clock p. m.

Another line of embroidered robes and skirt lengths for ladies and children received at H. W. SLOAN'S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN BLOOMSBURG as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle
May-4-88-1y

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted pa

Junior Examination at the Normal.

Examiners Dept. State Supt. Henry Houck, Principal John F. McCreary, of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, Supt. W. E. Bloom, of Northumberland Co, and Supt. W. D. Steinbach, of Montour Co.

Spelling.—1. *Dept. Houck.*

Collision, decision, incision, descendant, antecedent, transcendent, pinnacle, spherical, diffidence, coincidence, suspense, essence, license, beneficence, recompense, bureau, rhubarb, celery, cupboard, pansy, verbena, daisy, hazy, lily, banana, icicle, bicycle, tricycle, trisyllable, nuptial, superficial, solstitial, suicide, coincide, regicide, corroborate, exonorate, dilatory, collectible, palliate, sinister, putrefy, petrify, malilify, satiate, licentiate, equity, necleus, liquefy, supersede.

Put the following words into sentences: mollify, transcendent, sinister.

II. *History U. S.*

1. Discoveries by the Cabots. Discuss.
2. Explorations by Ponce de Leon, Cartier and Raleigh. Discuss.
3. Write a brief account of early settlement of Pennsylvania.
4. What effect upon the colonies did the French and Indian wars have.
5. Name the cause of the war of 1812, and locate the principal engagements on land and sea.
6. Give the names of the leading inventions of this century, with the inventors' names.
7. Discuss the Monroe Doctrine, Dred Scott Decision, Wilmot Proviso.
8. Greene, Burr, Ellsworth, Benton —Give short sketch with prominent events.

III. *Physiology. Supt. Steinbach.*

1. Define anatomy, physiology and hygiene.
2. How is the trunk divided? Describe briefly each division.
3. Name the bones of the upper extremities.
4. Describe the chemical structure of bone.
5. State two reasons why too rapid eating causes indigestion.
6. What is the usual temperature of the human body?
7. What effect does alcohol have on the muscles, the brain, the heart, the bones, the veins, the arteries?
8. Define stimulants, narcotics, food.
9. How does breathing impure air affect the lungs?
10. Describe some method of ventilating a school room.

IV. *Civil Government. Supt. Steinbach.*

1. How are United States Senators chosen?
2. What officers constitute the President's Cabinet?
3. Name and define the three departments of the Federal Government.
4. Mention five State officers of this State who are elected by the people.
5. Can a naturalized citizen become President or Vice President of the United States?
6. What is meant by President pro tem?
7. Are the Territories represented in Congress?
8. What office under our Government may be held for life?
9. What is the Fifteenth Amendment?
10. When was our present form of Government organized?

V. *Algebra. Prin. McCreary.*

1. Find L. C. M. of the following:
$2x^2$ plus $16x$ plus 30
$3x^2 - 3x - 90$
$5x^2 - 15x - 90$

2. A gentlemen has ten hours at his disposal; how far may he ride in a coach which travels 9 miles per hour, so as to return home in time, walking back at the rate of 3 miles an hour?

3. Find the value of x in the following:

The numerator of the first number is the square root of x and 4m; the denominator is the square root of x and 3n; the numerator of the second number is the square root of x and 2m, the denominator the square root of x and n. (m and n are not under the radical sign).

4. Solve,
$x^2 \times x^2 = 42^2$
$4x \times 4z = 22$

5. What is the value of wheat and rye per bushel when 5 bushel of wheat and 7 bu, of rye are worth $11.94, and 10 bushels of wheat and 15 bushels of rye are worth $24.80?

6. Find the radius of that circle whose area will be doubled when its radius is increased 5 inches.

VI. *Geography. Supt. Bloom*

1. Bound North America. Which of its coast lines is most irregular? State the commercial importance of this.
2. Name five of the principal rivers that with their tributaries drain North America. State their general course, and into what they flow.
3. In what part of North America is most manufacturing carried on? How do you account for it?
4. To what natural influance does Chicago owe its importance?
5. Describe Asia; name its principal indentations, islands, mountains, rivers and cities.
6. How does the climate of Asia differ from that of Europe? Account for the difference. What affect does this difference have upon the character of the people?
7. Explain the trade winds and the movements.
8. Explain the cause of day and night.

VII. *Arithmetic. Supt. Bloom.*

1. From $\frac{3\frac{1}{5}}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ of $12\frac{1}{2}$ take 4 5-6.

2. A Grocer uses a false gallon containing 3qt. 1½pt. What is the actual worth of the liquor he sells for $240, and what does he make by the cheat?

3. I bought a watch for $120, and set such a price on it, that after folling $12, I still made 10 per cent on the purchase; what per cent did I abate from the asking price?

4. If 32 men can build 60rds. of wall in 15 days, in what time can they build 75rds. if 8 men leave when 40rds. have been built?

5. What would it cost to plaster the bottom and sides of a cubical reservoir which contains 100 barrels of water at 6cts. a square foot?

6. Write a note due in 90 days, dated March 30, 1881, and signed by John Smith, on which Wm. Wright can obtain $850 at a bank, the bank discounting at 8 per cent.

7. Find the missing term: The square root of .0625 is to ½ squared as x is to the cube root of 15.625.

VIII. *Book Keeping. Dept. Houck.*

1. Write an application for a school.
2. Write a due bill.
3. Write a receited bill for cloth ing.
4. Draw a ledger page.
5. Write a receited bill of groceries of ten items.
6. Write a check on a bank in Bloomsburg.

IX. *Latin. Prin. McCreary.*

1. Inflect, give the meaning, and name the *declension* and *gender* of the following nouns: servus, mensa, regnum, rex, corpus, exercitus, res.
2. Decline the following pronouns; ego, tu, ille, is.
3. Compare the following adjectives: altus, facilis, bonus.
4. Give principal parts of the following verbs: canto, moneo, duco, audio. Inflect the future indicative and present subjunctive of each.
5. Translate:

a. Harum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae.

b. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus intrese differut.

c. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem itinere ad eos cantendit equitatumque amnem ante se mittit.

Grammar and Composition Supt. Steinbach.

1. Define sentence, phrase, clause, subject.
2. Write one or more sentences illustrating *that* as (1) a pronoun, (2) an adjective, (3) a conjunctive.
3. Write the feminine of hero, giant, testator, Joseph, and the plurals of lynx, radius, attorney-general.
4. Define voice, tense, mode, gender, case.
5. Write a simple, a compound, a complex sentence. Give the subject of each with its modifiers.
6. Write a short letter applying for a school for the coming term.
7. Write a short account of the discovery of America according to the following analysis: (a) Cause of the sailing, (b) the voyage, (c) reception on returning home.
8. When should the comma, the period, the interrogation, the hyphen, and the dash be used?

X. *Vocal Music. Dept. Houck.*

The class was requested to sing several pieces from "The Song Circle." After the singing, the following questions were asked:

1. What is the key of this piece (new to the class)? What is the first note in the base? In the soprano? You may sing the notes; also the words.
2. You may sing another piece I shall select for you. What is its key? What is the first note in the tenor? Alto? Base? Sing the notes.
3. Sing the scale.
4. Sing the notes, or syllables, as I write the numerals upon the blackboard.
5. Sing as I name the numerals.
6. Sing again as I write the numerals upon the black-board.
7. I will select a piece. In this the ladies alone will sing.
8. In one of the pieces sung, some of the boys and girls whistled a solo.

The junior numbered sixty-six, and all passed the examination.

Who Began It?

In 1883 the republican party had both houses of congress (the immortal Keifer was speaker of the house) and the president. A republican tariff commission after giving a hearing to every important and unimportant industry recommended an average reduction of twenty five per cent. of the existing tariff. The republican congress revised the tariff laws and pretended to make a reduction of duties, but their reduction failed to reduce.

So unsatisfactory was the revision of the tariff laws made by the republican congress of 1883 and approved by President Arthur that the republican national convention of 1884 which nominated Mr. Blaine for president, declared that the tariff should again be revised. The republican national platform of 1884 was virtually and to all intents and purposes an indictment of the republican party in congress, and of the republican national administration, for their failure to make a just, sufficient and equitable revision of the tariff. It comes, therefore, with a very bad grace from the republican press to charge the democratic party with producing an agitation of the tariff question which could have been avoided if the last republican national administration had done their duty in the premises, and which the republican party itself has declared in its last national platform to be important and necessary.

The responsiblity for the present tariff agitation, therefore, is not with the democrats but rests with the republicans who began it with their tariff commission, failed to settle it when they had the power, proposed in their last national platform to re-open it and now insist upon prolonging it indefinitely by obstructing the efforts of President Cleveland and the democrats in congress to dispose of it. The republican press and politicians only betray the utter unfitness of their party to deal with the tariff question when by their stupid complaints concerning the present agitation they recall the history of its own connection with it.—*Patriot.*

Grape Culture.

It is fast becoming a leading business of this country, and that together with wine making requires years of practice. Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, one of the largest producers in the East, commenced years ago in a small way to make wine from currants, blackberries and other fruits. He soon turned his attention to grape raising and planted large vineyards of the Portugal vines from which his famous Port Grape Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice is made, which chemists and Physicians say rivals the world for its beneficial effects on weakly and aged persons.

A German walked most of the way from Texas to Boonville, Ind., to marry a young woman. It took him nearly six months.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

86 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1886.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. HOWERANE.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1886.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

nov23-d&w1y.

Best Pianos! Lowest Prices!!

D. S. ANDRUS & CO.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Steinway, Sohmer, Kranich & Bach Fischer, Emerson, Pease PIANOS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox & White Organs.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen.

Send for Catalogues.

21 WEST THIRD ST., Williamsport, Pa.

nov11-87-1y.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goiter, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs**, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C

First-class work always on hand.

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Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood; it drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonic, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop'ts BURLINGTON, VT.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 01	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 56	11 46	7 51
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 50	.....	12 20	8 29
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 58	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 00	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 24	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 58
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14*	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 53
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 32	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 38	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 26
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect JUNE 4, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.42 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.55 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.25 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 8 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 9.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.02 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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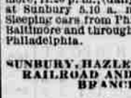

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BOYD'S. d&eo1y.

That Baby.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been amusing himself with his new baby and phonograph at his home, Llewellyn Park, N. J. When the baby crowed with glee the crow was registered on the phonograph; when it got mad and yelled, its piercing screams were irrevocably recorded on the same machine. That phonograph is now a receptacle of every known noise peculiar to babyhood.

It is Mr. Edison's intention to take a record of the strength of the baby's lungs every three months. "I will preserve the record said he the other day, "until the child becomes a young lady. Then the phonograph can be operated for her benefit and she can see for herself what kind of a baby she was and won't have to take her mother's and the nurse's word for it."

The amount of interest evinced in that baby, is amazing. Visitors are calling daily to see her.

Joining Two Continents.

The sloop Egeria of the British Navy is to survey a route for mail steamers and for a submarine cable between British Columbia and Australia. Admiral Fairfax, commander of the Australian squadron, has received orders directing the use of the Egeria for the work. The work, which is one of the greatest ever undertaken of its kind, will occupy nearly three years. The route to be surveyed will be 200 miles wide for entire distance. It will commence from a point on the east coast of Australia and proceed via the extreme northern coast of New Zealand, thence to British columbia, passing the Fiji Islands and landing at Victoria, on the southern end of Vancouver Island. It was through the influence of the Canadian Pacific Railroad that the work was undertaken. The distance is over 7,500 miles.

Why the Preacher Laughed.

"I only laughed in the pulpit once," said a young preacher. "It happened in this manner; I was preaching at a certain place one Sunday, and during the sermon I caught sight of a young dandy, who had a head of fiery red hair. Immediately behind him sat a little urchin. The young scape grace was amusing himself. He held one of his fingers out near the dandy's hair. After keeping it there for a short time he drew it in, and, placing it on his knee, commenced pounding it with his other fist, imitating a blacksmith hammering a red-hot nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I burst out laughing. I couldn't help it."

An Important Element.

Of the success of Hood's Sarsparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar head-line "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsparilla. This can easily be proven by any by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood'n Sarsparilla. Sold by all druggists.

A Towanda barber has invented a chair that will register the number of persons who sit in it during a day and whether they have got shaved, had their hair cut or been shampooed. The journeymen barbers do not regard the invention with favor, as it keeps a strict account of the cash received, but the proprietors smile sweetly and bless the inventor in their prayers.

Use of the Identiscope.

The identiscope is an affair something like a book cover with a sheet of glass in place of leaves of the book. The face on which the instrument claims its useful ness is that when the bony fabric of the head of any one has reached maturity neither the iris of the eye nor the area of measurement of the facile perpendicular undergo perceptible alteration. Therefore obtain an authentic photo, taken after a person has reached maturity. Score the face of the photo with parallel lines (horizontal and perpendicular) at equal distances from each other, using the exact measurement of the diameter of the iris as a unit to regulate the distance each line shall be from the next. Then take a photo—same size as first—of any one claiming to be the original of the first and score it in a like manner, using the iris of its eye as the unit of its measurement. Put these two photos into the identiscope, one on either "cover leaf" facing the sheet of glass. Draw the covers together until the reflections of the two photos are thrown on the glass in the same spot. Manipulate the "covers" until the reflection of a line of one photo is blended with the reflection of the corresponding line of the other. Then the reflection of every line on one photo must fall exactly on the reflection of the corresponding line of the other photo. If not according to the principle on which the identiscope claims its use the photos cannot be of the same sitter.

The identiscope was exhibited at a photographic exhibition held at Bristol, and a reward of £100 offered to any one who could disprove the accuracy of its principle or produce two photos of different sitters which would exactly coincide with one another. Many attempts were made to obtain this reward, but all have failed. Photos of brothers so much alike that they could hardly be distinguished from one another, when tested were found to be distinctly different in size. The fact remains that a photo of the flabby face of the Australia butcher and one of the aristocratic countenance of the real Tichborne before he left home, although to the eye almost as dissimilar as possible, when measured and compared by this simple and scientific little invention, are found to be absolutely similar.—E. N. Sabel in Detroit Free Press.

Climate and Brain Weight.

The average weight of the brain of man apparently bears a definite relation to the climate a higher brain weight being found in cold than in warm countries. In proportion to their stature, the Lapps have the largest heads in Europe, the Norwegians next; then comes the Swedes, Danes, Germans, French and Italians. In the Arab the head is found to be smaller than in any of these, while in the far north there exists a people known as Chegatathes who possess remarkably large heads.—Globe-Democrat.

It is not altogether strange that a betrothal should lead to a honeymoon.

Purify Your Blood.

Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood particularly in the spring and summer months, becomes clogged with impurities, which poison it and generate disease. A harmless blood purifier is necessary to restore a healthy tone. The best purifier and tonic known is Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Of its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials:

Mr. Wm. A. Siebold, with George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes: "I feel it my duty, for the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I was, to write you this letter, which you can use in any way you choose. I suffered great pain from boils, all over my neck. I could not turn my head without acute pain. After trying all the usual remedies, and finding no relief, I used one bottle S. S. S. and very soon I was entirely relieved of my 'Job's Comforters.' Now not a sign of my affliction can be seen."

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 23d St. Ferry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your medicine, and now 153 pounds. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A. E. SMITH, ESQ.

has been for 49 years road master on the Boston & Maine system and is now residing at Great Falls, N. H. He says trackmen, brakeman, firemen, engineers and conductors, as well as baggage masters and expressmen, are subject to kidney diseases above all others. All, therefore, will be interested in the statement of his experience. "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla for kidney and liver troubles, and can truly say it has done more for me than all the doctors I ever employed, and I have had occasion to require the services of the best physicians in the State. My wife also has been greatly benefited by its use.—A. E. SMITH, Road Master, B. & M. R. R.

The kidneys have been severely taxed all winter, as the pores of the skin have been closed, but now as warm weather has come, they need some aid. May be you have that pain across the back; that tired feeling; those drawing down pains. If so you can gain immediate relief by following the example of Mr. Smith and his wife, and use that never failing and grand corrector for the kidneys, liver and blood,

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

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